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The Convention Act.

We surrender much of our space to-day to the opinion of B. F. Moore, Esq., upon the constitutionality of the Convention Act. The position which Mr. Moore holds in the legal profession in North Carolina, entitles his opinion to as much, if not more respect than that of any other man in the State. It will probably carry with it greater weight upon the legal questions embraced than the opinion of any other man in North Carolina.

We commend it to our readers, and especially those who may have some doubts of the legality of the Act of the Assembly. It will go far towards settling at rest an issue which has been forced into the canvass by Gov. CALDWELL, and is in fact the only one left to those who are desirous of curbing our people by imposing upon their present Constitution.

Practical Reconstruction.

We have often said that the country had been cursed with too much reconstruction, and too little reconciliation. We have had suffering enough. If we have indeed sinned, we have paid grievously for our errors. If legislation, if the sword, if humiliation, if grief and suffering could have restored the old order of things, then reconstruction would have been completed long since. We have undergone defeat; we have submitted to a revolution in all social and civil affairs; we have had Federal garrisons throughout the length and breadth of our section. Odium has been heaped upon our cause and our leaders have been dishonored. Our principles have been spit upon, and our sympathies of affection and of patriotism have been derided. And yet reconstruction is incomplete. The President and Congress consume most of their time in patching up their work of hate and tyranny. Federal soldiers still garrison our towns and cities, and our best and wisest men are still denied the rights of free citizenship. The Southern people remain alienated—bitter, the government has done and is still doing all in its power to check the growth of a common sympathy between the people of the different sections of our country.

One tear dropped by the North over the grave of ROBERT LEE, would do more to conquer the Southern heart than a sea of blood and a thousand gibbets. One spark of genuine feeling manifested towards a crushed and suffering people would more effectually secure their affection, loyalty—if you please—than a garrison in every Southern household. Sympathy, kindness, the consolation of friends and brothers, are what is wanted to win us back. Permit us to mourn over ruined hopes and broken fortunes. Respect the sanctity and the dignity of our grief and suffering. Honor our dead and living heroes, and do not brand them as "traitors" and "rebels."

These facts begin to impress themselves upon the more thoughtful portion of the Northern people, and the hatred and prejudices of the Southern people with which they have chilled their hearts, begin to thaw, and occasionally we are permitted to enjoy the genial sunshine of sympathy and kindness. Recently we have noticed the following announcement among the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature: "The lower House passed to its second reading a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the use of Washington Cemetery, Maryland, to be expended in removing to said cemetery the bodies of Confederate soldiers buried in scattered places in Pennsylvania. The vote stood yeas 47, nays 35."

There is more practical reconstruction in such action than all the legislation of Congress, costing nearly as many millions. We need nothing to teach us our duties. We want sympathy. We must be taught to feel that we are citizens of a common country with equal rights and equal privileges. We want reconciliation to go hand in hand with reconstruction.

It will be remembered that, pending the impeachment of Holden, and in anticipation, as it were, of the charges which he apprehended might be preferred against himself, Chief Justice Pearson sought to bring before the Senate, in a rather surreptitious manner, a vindication of his shameless conduct during the "Ku-Klux campaign" of last summer. The fact that, at such a time and under such circumstances, he essayed such a defence, is the most incontrovertible evidence that he thought an apology necessary. An independent, honest, fearless, high-minded Judge, sustained by the consciousness of duty performed—having the *mens conscia* *sibi recti*—would have disdained parley with cavillers, and would have been willing to leave with Time, which "sets all things even," his justification. The Senate signally and properly rebuked this unseemly and undignified effort, on the part of the Chief Justice, by denying him, in an indignant and summary manner, the coveted hearing.

Not to be balked in his indecent haste at self-exaltation, the Chief Justice seeks another audience. We observe in the recently published volume of the Supreme Court Reports for the last term, an appendix, in which is incorporated the same paper that, we suppose, was rejected by the Senate, and wherein Judge Pearson extenuates his course in the *Ku-Klux* cases. Except protestations of honesty, it contains no reasons for his extraordinary conduct, with which the public are not already familiar. And such protestations, we submit, will not, and ought not, to weigh a feather, in the face of the fact that the great *Writ of Right* was practically denied, by him whose duty it was to enforce it, to scores of oppressed and incarcerated citizens.

The Chief Justice, himself, by his own showing, is not satisfied that these *ex post facto* protestations will "go down" with an outraged and indignant people; and accordingly, he invokes a bolstering endorsement from his Associate Justices. This we have in the shape of a joint dictum

from Messrs. Read, Dick and Settle, and an independent struggle on the part of Judge Rodman. We see nothing in either but fulsome laudation of their chief and a gratuitous fling at the Press by the latter. The ready facility with which the lesser lights twinkle at the bidding of the central luminary is rather amusing, if it is not even more puerile and disgusting. They remind us of the Messrs. Pike and Pack in one of Dickens' novels, who, whenever their patrons Hawk and Verisopht, indulged in a lusty "ho-ho-ho," immediately and invariably replied with a cachinnatory "he-he-he."

Was there ever such a spectacle before? The chief judicial officer of the State apologizing for official dereliction in the gravest of the duties he could possibly have been called on to discharge, and his associates on the bench rushing to aid him in the singular and anomalous effort! We trust that the like may never be seen in North Carolina, or any other civilized country, whose pride has been in its jurisdiction and its judiciary.

Presidential Jobbing.

The Washington correspondent of the *Newark (N. J.) Journal* tells that "a prominent New York Republican politician was standing in front of Willard's a day or two ago, when two horses drawing a wagon loaded with stone from Grant's Seneca stone quarry started to run away. Instantly the politician started in chase of the team, and on his return to the crowd of friends who had remained in the admiration of his efficient running qualities, in response to an inquiry as to the cause of his anxiety, he remarked: 'I am supposed to be a supporter of this administration, and how could I stand tamely by and see the destruction of the property of the President?' This was enjoyed of course as a good joke; but it is not a bad commentary on the times when such things are regarded with complacency? Yet here there is an universal recognition of the fact of the jobbing character of the administration. Miles of wells are being erected around the national cemeteries at Arlington and Alexandria, composed of the Seneca stone, from what is now so widely known as Grant's quarry."

The President has grown exceedingly rich through gifts and jobbers; and it must be confessed the whole does not tell very well for the official reputation of the country. It is a part and parcel, however, of sham Republicanism, and must be placed to its account.

Federal soldiers seem to be the great bugbear by which President GRANT and the Radical party expect to frighten our people into their support, or through which they expect to manage the elections in the South. We are threatened continually with "National" troops, and many detached companies are quartered about through the country, and are moved to points where it is thought that their presence will have a good political influence. Judges, with false statements and feigned fears, ask for their protection to hold courts. Cowardly and lying Executive officials pretend to require their assistance to execute the laws. Every Radical official in the State, from Governor CALDWELL to the petty constables, are doing all they can to fill the State with Federal soldiers.

They will doubtless succeed. What of it? The Government seems to have an excess of troops, and they may as well lounge away their time in idleness in our country towns, spending their pay among people who need the money, as lying around the Northern cities, or filling useless garrisons along the coast and on the frontier. We have never been without Federal soldiers in this State since the war. Ordinarily the officers in command have been gentlemen, who have performed their duties as such, and the men have generally been most kindly disposed to our people.

We shall not easily forget that the advent of Federal soldiers into Orange and Alamance counties rid the people of Bocher and his horde of thieves, and that the first check which Kirk received in his headlong career of brutality was owing to the presence of United States soldiers in Caswell. And when Governor Holden attempted to bolster up his failing fortunes by slanders of his native State, the officers in charge of these very soldiers were the foremost to rebut the evidence with which he and his miserable hirelings expected to place North Carolina under martial law.

We do not believe there has been a single exception throughout the South—not certainly in this State—to the kindly feelings which have existed between the citizens and the Federal garrisons which have from time to time been sent to different portions of the country. And we anticipate the same condition of things in the future. There is something about the education and association of army officers which renders them little fitted to be made the tools of partisans. They come as soldiers, faithful to the orders under which they are sent, but of little use in pulling political wires. So long as our citizens are peaceful and law-abiding they have nothing to fear, either from the acts of Congress or the orders of the President. The United States army cannot be handled in the interests of party, however much the administration may desire to do so.

The presence of Federal troops is not agreeable to free citizens, nor is it in accordance with the spirit of our government. Yet we have seen the fundamental law so frequently and grossly violated in other ways, and we have submitted to so many oppressive measures, that we can bear this additional humiliation with some degree of resignation. At least we can, if we so desire, by our conduct defeat the objects for which they are sent, which will be a victory over our oppressors as valuable as it will be unexpected. The army will become our friends and active witnesses to break down the barriers which prejudices, falsehoods and party frenzy have erected between us and the people of the North.

Let us do our duty—let us be true to ourselves and our country—let us be faithful to our principles—let us be honorable

and honest and firm, and we will mould the very weapons of our enemies into impregnable armors of defence.

Mr. Turner and Governor Caldwell.

A great deal of interest has been excited throughout the State by the card recently published by Governor Caldwell, in which Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., of the *Sentinel*, was stigmatized as a "liar" and "a lying and filthy slanderer." There were rumors that Mr. Turner had gone to South Carolina, from which place he would demand a retraction of the offensive terms, and thereupon, Caldwell published a second card, apologizing for the offence. In the meantime, however, Mr. Turner had sent, from Columbia, a demand for a retraction to Caldwell. Col. John M. White, who bore Mr. Turner's note, was referred by Governor Caldwell, to Major Wm. A. Hearn, of the *Telegraph*. A long correspondence ensued between these two gentlemen, which resulted in the delivery, by Col. White, of a formal demand from Mr. Turner. This, with Gov. Caldwell's reply, we give here, as extracted from the *Raleigh Telegram*, in which the entire correspondence is published. It will be seen, by the tenor of Gov. Caldwell's reply, that he laid aside, when he tendered the insult, the dignity of his position, but found it very convenient to resume it as soon as he was called upon to respond to Mr. Turner's note:

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 25, 1871.
Hon. Josiah Turner, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.:
Sir:—For causes contained in your card published in the *Raleigh Telegram* of the 18th inst., I demand that you guarantee the redress due from gentlemen to another when offences are given. My friend, Col. John M. White, will receive your reply and make all necessary arrangements for our meeting.

Your humble servant,
JOSEPH TURNER, JR.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24th, 1871.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Esq., Columbia, S. C.:

Sir:—Well known as I must have become to you from the inception of this correspondence, that the official position occupied by myself in North Carolina rendered it impossible that this correspondence should be any sort of a secret, I had hoped that some other direction might have been given to your correspondence, and that you would have refrained from making any such public exposure of my private communications. I therefore, do not see how the affair can be extricated from the difficulties with which it is surrounded, it has been surrounded.

Very Respectfully,
JOSEPH TURNER, JR.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, Bishop Atkinson in the chair.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, corrected and approved.

On motion of Hon. W. H. Battle, the Secretary was allowed to choose an Assistant.

The Rev. Israel Harding, who had kindly offered his services, was chosen by Mr. Tillingshast as Assistant Secretary.

The Bishop announced the following Address, which was, on motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The Committee on Elections submitted reports.

On motion of Rev. R. B. Sutton, Chairman of Committee on Elections, the delegates from St. Mary's Church, Greensville, notwithstanding the informality, be entitled to seats in the Convention. Adopted.

On motion of Rev. R. B. Sutton, the certificate from St. Luke's Church, Washington county, was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on New Parishes was given further time to render their report.

The Rev. Mr. Bronson, as Chairman of the Committee on Suffragan Bishops, submitted his report, accompanied by the following resolutions, in explanation of which he addressed the Convention at some length.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the next General Convention be instructed to introduce into that body such resolutions as may authorize the Dioceses to elect Suffragan Bishops.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three, two Clergymen and one Layman, be appointed by the Bishop to confer with the representatives of the Dioceses of the Southern States, in relation to the framing of a Canon in relation to the appointment of Suffragan Bishops, which may be submitted to the consideration of the next General Convention.

Resolved, That the Bishop of this Diocese be requested to communicate to such Bishops as he may deem especially interested in securing the office of Suffragan Bishop, the action of this Convention, and gain if possible their co-operation.

On motion of Col. S. L. Fremont, discussion on the resolutions was made the special order for 12 o'clock.

COMMUNION. A SACRAMENTAL FUND. Hon. K. P. Battle, as one of the Committee, reported that he had on hand about \$400 collected by him from several Parishes and was ready to report to the Chairman of the Committee, whom he understood to be Col. Fremont, but now learned that he resigned, since the adjournment of last Convention. He would now move that a new Committee be appointed, residents of the same locality, and suggested Wilmington as the point. Col. Fremont objected, said Raleigh should be the place and offered in support thereof several considerations. It was the time of the year, he said, that it was the home of Hon. K. P. Battle, who was eminently qualified as the Chairman of the Committee. 2nd. It was centrally located, and lastly, there were many State bonds laying around Raleigh which might be collected, and he knew of no point better suited than Raleigh. He had on his subscription list about \$500 in good money.

Mr. Battle said most of the bonds had gone out of Raleigh, many to the Railroad, of which his friend Col. Fremont was Superintendent. He advocated Wilmington, not only as being well located, but also the home of the Treasurer, who would assist the Committee.

The Bishop stated there was no motion before the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Watson moved a Committee be appointed with headquarters at Raleigh.

Hon. K. P. Battle moved to amend by substituting Wilmington.

Hon. R. H. Smith suggested that the whole matter be withdrawn, and the Committee be allowed further time to render their report.

Dr. A. J. DeLoess, as Treasurer of the Convention, submitted his Annual Report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Bishop stated that when this Convention adjourned, it adjourned to meet at St. John's Church, Wilmington.

Mr. J. S. Henderson moved to amend by striking out St. John's Church, Wilmington, and inserting St. Luke's, Salisbury.

J. Burgwin McKee moved to substitute St. John's Church, Fayetteville, and the whole matter be made the special order for 5 o'clock, p. m.

The special order was agreed to.

Col. Fremont offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the following shall be added to the rules of order, Thursday and Friday each session shall be devoted entirely to legislative business, and upon no other day shall the Session shall such business be in order. Provided that unfinished business may be disposed of on Saturday by a vote of two-thirds of the Parishes represented and a majority of the Clergy.

On motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

On motion of Rev. J. C. Haskie it was Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the rule by which the assessment is made for the Bishop's salary and ordaining another modifying it as that the rate shall not exceed one dollar and a half on each communicant.

The special order for 12 o'clock, the consideration of the resolution on Suffragan Bishops, was taken up. A lengthy discussion followed, introduced by the Rev. Messrs. Bronson, Furber, Tillingshast, Haskie and the Hon. D. M. Barringer, W. H. Battle, R. H. Smith and Col. S. L. Fremont; pending the discussion, Rev. Mr. Tillingshast moved an adjournment to 4 o'clock—Weldon News.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH CAROLINA, HELD AT WARRENTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, Bishop Atkinson, presiding.

The Rev. Mr. Tillingshast, acting as Secretary pro tem, proceeded to the call of Parishes. No quorum being present, the Convention adjourned till 4 o'clock, p. m.

THE MORNING SERVICE.

Prayers were read by the Reverend Messrs. Oortel and Haskie. The Ante Communion by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson, introduced by Mr. W. J. Yates. S. Bronson delivered the conventional sermon from the text taken from Col. 2nd chap., 19th verse. Subject: "Diocesan Life."

The Holy Communion was then administered by Bishop Atkinson.

Evening Session.

Convention met at 5 o'clock. The Secretary of the Convention, W. N. Tillingshast, called the roll of Clergy and Delegates. Twenty-five Parishes were found represented.

The Secretary then read several certificates from Parishes, not heretofore represented, informally given, &c., which were referred to the Committee on Election.

The Bishop announced the following business in order, the election of a President and Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Haskie nominated the Rev. Dr. Mason of Raleigh, for President.

On motion of Dr. Watson, the ballot was dispensed with, and Dr. Mason was unanimously elected.

Hon. R. H. Smith nominated Mr. W. Tillingshast, who was also unanimously elected Secretary by acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. Bronson, offered the following resolution: "That visiting members from other dioceses, and candidates for Holy Orders be admitted to seats in the Convention."

The Bishop announced the following standing committees:

On State of the Church—Rev. Dr. Smedley, Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. G. Patterson, Hon. W. H. Battle, Wm. Eaton, Esq.

On Canons—Rev. J. C. Haskie, Rev. B. S. Bronson, Rev. H. Tillingshast, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Gen. J. G. Mar in.

On Finance—Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. G. B. Whitmore, Hon. R. H. Smith, Col. S. L. Fremont, Rev. R. B. Sutton, Rev. C. T. Bland, John White, Esq.

On New Parishes—Rev. Israel Harding, Rev. N. F. Farris, Matthe, Weddell, &c.

Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow.

From Extra of Warrenton Gazette.

Gen. Early's Advance on Washington.

In the last Southern Magazine, Gen. Jubal A. Early publishes an account of his advance upon Washington in the summer of 1864, in reply to the criticisms of J. Esten Cooke, in his *Life of Lee*. It is a very lengthy paper, and full of interest to the student of strategic operations, but we can only find room for the closing paragraph, which is aimed at the newspaper generals and street corner orators, and is a telling shot from one who suffered much in the hands of the enemy.

"It was a great misfortune that a man who had fought in the front ranks of the army, was fighting to be done, did not take to our elbows, as mentors, some of those who have undertaken to write histories since the close of the war, to remind us of our little shortcomings, and to hold up our hands occasionally, when from fugitive they are able to catch a glimpse of the truth, which they can now print out so clearly, might have been avoided. At any rate, we could have had the satisfaction of getting them under fire occasionally, and then—there might not have been so many histories and apologies. It was another misfortune that the man who was not a general, but a private soldier, did not have been fought by friends generally, with paper pellets instead of leaden bullets and iron shells and balls. For then doubtless it would have been brought to a happy issue; but alas! this could not be."

"There is another class of critics that I sometimes hear of—persons who were in Washington and Baltimore during the whole war, and are now rampant Confederates, and can tell how General Lee blundered at Gettysburg, and how I failed to capture Washington and Baltimore for the South. I have heard of these persons who say that I had only to march right in, when I would have been received with open arms and joined by troops of friends. It would have been very consoling to me if only a few of them had opened their arms before I got in, or had come out to greet me, and then I might have been able to do it. If things were as propitious as they represent, why did not our friends rise and open the gates to us? But they let me come and go, and they made no sign, and they must pardon me if I am a little incredulous."

Episcopal Missionary Society.

This body, which has been in session for several days in Chicago, adjourned on Monday, the 19th inst., and will leave for New York on Tuesday.

A resolution passed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, in favor of mixing white and black children in Southern Sunday schools, was reconsidered in deference to the strongly expressed opposition of Southern members, and laid on the table. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the Society adjourned sine die.

President: J. M. S. Williams, of Boston. Vice-Presidents: Hon. J. B. Doollittle, of Chicago; Samuel Cozen, of Philadelphia; Orange, New Jersey. William Phelps, of Albany, N. Y. Corresponding Secretaries: Rev. J. S. Bachus, of Northwestern Work; Rev. J. B. Simmons, of Education; and Southern Work, Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Church Edifice, York. Recording Secretary: Rev. E. L. Hiscox, D. D., of New York; Rev. H. C. Fish, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., of New York; Smith Sheldon, of New York; J. O. Preble, of New York.

STATE NEWS.

The *Telegram* wants the party of Northern editors invited to Raleigh.

Judge Logan put in an appearance at Mecklenburg Court last Tuesday.

Ex-President Davis was enthusiastically greeted in Charlotte last Monday evening.

Rev. A. R. Pittman, of the Baptist Church, lectures on Sunday Schools to-morrow night, in Lumberton.

The Penitentiary contractors propose to make use of a road steamer for hauling rock for the buildings.

The Washington *Express* says that the original of "Ah Sin," is in town. Probably its local editor.

The Washington *Express* rejoices in the fact that its Building & Loan Association has been fully organized.

James Holleman, Sr., has been nominated for Convention by the Conservatives of Person county.

Of the 308 convicts now in the Penitentiary, some 70 or 80 are sick, with measles and "camp fever."

The Conservatives of Martin have nominated Sheriff W. T. Crawford, as their candidate for Convention.

The Raleigh *Telegram* and Charlotte *Observer* haven't yet recovered from the celebration of last Saturday. They continue to talk about it.

Kildee Lassiter and Cebes Harris have been appointed United States assistant assessors, to operate along the Virginia and North Carolina line. They'll operate.

The *Telegram* learns that about 150 persons have been added to the A. M. E. Church, in that city, during the revival that has existed there for the past three months, and which still continues.

The *Tarboro' Southerner* says: Farmers from every portion of the county report great destruction to the corn crops resulting from the ravages of the cut worm. In many instances large portions of the crop will have to be ploughed up and replanted.

The Conservatives of Mecklenburg met at Charlotte last Tuesday, and nominated Messrs. James H. Wilson and A. G. Neil as their candidates for Convention. Resolutions introduced by Mr. W. J. Yates, of the *Democrat*, unqualifiedly endorsing the call for a State Convention, were unanimously adopted. Hurrah for old Mecklenburg.

After the first of July next, says the *Robesonian*, an important change of schedule will go into effect on the routes from Lumberton and from Shoe Heel to Fayetteville. On the former route the mail will leave Fayetteville on Wednesdays, instead of Fridays as at present, and on the latter route, the mail will leave Lumberton on Saturdays, instead of on Thursdays as at present. On the latter route, from Shoe Heel, the mail will go from Fayetteville to Shoe Heel on Friday and return on Saturday.

Mr. Atkinson, editor of the *Asheville News*, writing from Transylvania county says: On the convention question they are nearer a unit than any other county in the State. A prominent lawyer of that place informed me that he did not believe there would be twenty votes in the county against the calling of a convention! The people there, like sensible and honest men, look upon this matter in no party sense, and will vote in August next almost solidly for constitutional reform.

The *Wadesboro' Argus* learns that Lewis Copeland, against whom there is overwhelming proof of the murder of Mr. Jas. Reddon, at White's Store, in Anson county, last Saturday night, was taken up on the evening of the 22nd inst., at Cheraw, S. C. He protested his innocence, and said he had but \$15, earned by hard labor. Upon searching him, however, four hundred and fifty dollars was found upon his person, and he was taken to the jail. Active search is going on for the other desperadoes concerned in the "Sandwich tragedy." Lewis (colored) is an old offender.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEWBERRY.—Two WAREHOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE AT NEWBERRY, S. C., May 24.—About 3 o'clock this evening fire was discovered on the roof of the brick warehouse adjoining Wade & Howard's steam mill, in which were stored cotton seed and cotton.

The fire destroyed the brick warehouses and then extended to the large warehouse built partly of brick and wood, known as Slover's warehouse, destroying it in spite of the efforts of the firemen who worked hard—several of them endangering their lives. Total loss about \$6,000. Wade & Howard's loss is about \$10,000. The contents of the contents of the building having been saved.

Joseph, son of J. L. Rhem, Esq., aged about 14 years, was killed by the truck of the fire company running over him.

We learn from the *Robesonian* that a young man by the name of John K. McCormick, a resident of the neighborhood of Asheboro Church, in Robeson county, died last Saturday night of a fatal illness, the result of a severe cold.

The driver was left lying senseless and almost breathless upon the ground where the wheels and axle became detached, and upon examination it was found that his head had been terribly mangled by striking against some hard substance, the skull being broken and crushed in a dreadful manner. Medical attention was immediately summoned, and everything that could be done to relieve the sufferer was cheerfully performed, but such was the extent of the injuries sustained that after four hours of the most intense suffering, he breathed his last.

CHARLOTTE CELEBRATION.—We clip the following items from the Charlotte *Observer's* account of the Mecklenburg celebration.

"The Mayor of the city, Gen. John A. Young, then arose and gave public welcome to the invited guests in one of those spontaneous efforts for which he is so well qualified. During his speech he related an incident of the rescue of a child from a burning house in Raleigh many years ago, and stated that the rescued child was named for its deliverer on the very spot that night. But old, in the 'House' from Raleigh, was the self-same child, now a stalwart freeman."

"After Mr. Mills' speech Mayor Young arose and with a huge basket of flowers from which, in graceful style, he proclaimed a handsome bouquet to each Company—the tribute of a lady representing all the ladies of Charlotte. Several responses were gratefully made. Mr. Steward, from Winooski, responded at some length on behalf of the Winooski Company, and his speech was received with flattering appreciation. Mr. W. A. Smith returned thanks for the Resolute in his usual cheerful and emphatic manner."

"Late in the evening an interesting and affecting scene transpired—the little daughter of Stowesset Jackson presenting a bouquet to the Stowesset Fire Company from Chester. Every beholder was moved to powerful feeling. It was beautiful—it was exceedingly touching."

BISHOP JAMES O. ANDREW.

Memorial Sermon by Rev. Geo. F. Pierce.

Bishop Pierce, on Sunday, May 7th, delivered a funeral sermon on the late James O. Andrew, in Nashville. The text was 1st Philippians, 1st chapter, 20th to the 26th verse, inclusive. The first portion of the discourse was an elaborate analysis and estimate of the character of Saint Paul. The portion relating particularly to the lamented Bishop Andrew, we append:

My personal acquaintance with him began while I was yet in my teens, and he was in the flush of his prime and his vigor. I was stationed at Athens and Gretna, my native town, in 1829. I had at that time returned from school to my father's house, and in the secrecy of my own soul, I was anxiously reviving, as a question of duty, my call to the ministry. My lips were sealed to every human being; I dwelt in my secret chamber, and I commenced the study of another profession to rid myself of the convictions that were pressing me sorely. In this good man I discerned my secret trouble, invited me to his house, took me into an upper chamber privately and alone; and, as if I were a child, he laid his hands upon my head, and with a solemn and earnest prayer, he committed me to God. I felt that I was no longer alone, and I felt that I was no longer a child.

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